

help start new small businesses, and stop the spread of AIDS.

Since its beginning, in 1961, more than 161,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps Volunteers in 134 countries. These are people who are dedicated and committed to making this a better world.

After serving and teaching in other countries, Peace Corps volunteers return to the U.S. with a greater understanding of other cultures and peoples.

It is truly a mutually beneficial cross-cultural exchange.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the thousands of Peace Corps volunteers, past, present, and future, and in commending the Peace Corps for empowering and encouraging progress around the world for the past four decades.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday March 5, I missed two votes numbered 26 and 27. I missed these votes on account of illness. If present, I would have voted "yea" on both suspension bills.

OPPOSING NATIONAL TEACHER CERTIFICATION OR NATIONAL TEACHER TESTING

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation to forbid the use of federal funds to develop or implement a national system of teacher certification or a national teacher test. My bill also forbids the Department of Education from denying funds to any state or local education agency because that state or local educational agency has refused to adopt a federally-approved method of teacher certification or testing. This legislation in no way interferes with a state's ability to use federal funds to support their chosen method of teacher certification or testing.

Federal control of teacher certification will inevitably lead to a national curriculum. National teacher certification will allow the federal government to determine what would-be teachers need to know in order to practice their chosen profession. Teacher education will revolve around preparing teachers to pass the national test or to receive a national certificate. New teachers will then base their lesson plans on what they needed to know in order to receive their Education Department-approved teaching certificate. Therefore, I call on those of my colleagues who oppose a national curriculum to join me in opposing national teacher testing and certification.

Many educators are voicing opposition to national teacher certification and testing. The Coalition of Independent Education Associa-

tions (CIEA), which represents the majority of the over 300,000 teachers who are members of independent educators associations, has passed a resolution opposing the nationalization of teacher certification and testing. As more and more teachers realize the impact of this proposal, I expect opposition from the education community to grow. Teachers want to be treated as professionals, not as minions of the federal government.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to join me in opposing national teacher certification or national teacher testing. Training and certification of classroom teachers is the job of state governments, local school districts, educators, and parents; this vital function should not be usurped by federal bureaucrats and/or politicians. Please stand up for America's teachers and students by signing on as a cosponsor of my legislation to ensure taxpayer dollars do not support national teacher certification or national teacher testing.

DON'T FORGET THE MUSTANG FREEDOM FIGHTERS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, March 10th is the 42nd anniversary of the Tibetan Uprising Day and the Chinese occupation of Tibet. Every year we appropriately celebrate this solemn day by recognizing and remembering the thousands of Tibetan people who gave their lives on March 10th struggling for their freedom. This past year the brutality of the Chinese occupation government has been exceptionally cruel to Tibetan Buddhist religious practitioners. Many monks and nuns have been executed and tortured to death for their beliefs while the Panchen Lama still remains under detention. Accordingly, it is fitting that this month the Bush administration will introduce a resolution in Geneva at the United Nations Human Rights Commission condemning the Chinese government's contemptible lack of concern for the rights of the Tibetan and Chinese people.

We welcome the Bush administration's open-eyed approach to dealing with the Chinese government on human rights issues and its signals that it is willing to assist our friends on Taiwan. We are therefore hopeful that our government's policy toward Tibet will be brought in line with this refreshing pragmatism. A good start would be by remembering and recognizing the people of Kham who began their resistance against Chinese expansionism almost 51 years ago when the Communists launched their invasion of eastern Tibet in 1950. The brave Khampas and people from Amdo being intensely loyal to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and willing to sacrifice their lives to protect their religious beliefs and institutions, bore the brunt of the PLA's brutal effort to conquer Tibet. Years before Mao's hardened shock troops marched into Lhasa, the people of Kham and Amdo struggled against all odds to turn back the atheist Communist invaders. To this day they still pay dearly for

their religious beliefs and struggle for their rights. Their lands and their monasteries have yet to be completely returned to them and the Chinese government has yet to pay reparations.

During the 1950's and up until the early 1970's our government supported the Tibetan cause by training and equipping their fighters and by drawing attention in the international community to the Tibetan plight. When our government ended our assistance to the Tibetan fighters in the early 70's who were then operating out of Mustang, a remote area of northern Nepal, many of them stayed in Nepal. To this day, a number of these men and women still struggle for their survival while some have passed on.

Fourteen years ago, the Congress passed a resolution condemning China's occupation of Tibet. When President Reagan signed it, Lodi Gyaltzen Gyari, a great Khampa, a good friend and His Holiness the Dalai Lama's Special Envoy urged Congressman Charlie Rose and myself to send two of our staff assistants to travel to India and Nepal to learn more about the Tibetan issue. Towards the end of that visit, they met with a number of the Mustang fighters in a small camp in Pokara, Nepal. Our congressional staff reported back to us that these Khampas were still prepared to give their lives for their nation and remained intensely loyal to the United States. They continued to believe that we would never abandon them although it appeared to the outside world that that was exactly what we had done. The camp leader remarked to our staff, "friends don't abandon friends and America stands up for what is right."

When the Congress heard about these brave, earnest Khampas, we committed ourselves to renewing our Nation's contact with the Tibetan people. We passed the historic sense of the Congress resolution stating that Tibet is an occupied country and His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-Exile are the true representatives of the Tibetan people. In addition, we directed the Voice of America to transmit into Tibet, thus giving the Tibetan people their first clear window to the outside world. Moreover, we ensured that various forms of political and material assistance began to flow to the Tibetan diaspora.

Accordingly, on this March 10th anniversary, may the Khampa fighters and all the elderly men and women of Tibet who continue their struggle inspire us today by their courage and enduring devotion to the cause of Tibetan freedom. As America—who offered them hope and then withdrew its promise—is especially indebted to the freedom fighters, I will look into how we might offer them more than just our sincere thanks. I have learned that many Tibetan elders are living in destitute conditions in Nepal and India. Let us all bear in mind the Mustang freedom fighters on this occasion and begin to consider how we can demonstrate in real terms that their cause remains our own.

March 8, 2001

DISAPPROVING DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR RULE RELATING TO
ERGONOMICS

SPEECH OF

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 7, 2001

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, the ergonomics issue is not new. It was first proposed by Secretary Elizabeth Dole under the Bush administration and has since been subjected to over a decade of intense scientific analysis. It did not surprise anyone last year, because we have had many hearings on the topic, received hours of testimony, gone through a lengthy public rulemaking process, and debated the matter extensively here on the floor of the House.

This joint resolution, on the other hand, has been launched with no public hearings, no committee markups, no committee reports, no committee study, and almost no debate. Forcing this resolution through is a backdoor attempt to undermine the legitimate public rulemaking process in a way that has never been done before.

Thousands of employers have successfully implemented ergonomics programs resulting in the significant reduction of ergonomic injuries and illnesses and the savings of millions of dollars. Companies as diverse as 3M, Ford Motor Co., Fieldcrest-Cannon, Red Wing Shoes, Perdue Farms, and the Fresno Bee have implemented ergonomics programs that not only substantially reduced injuries and illnesses, but produced significant productivity improvements as well.

The fact is that ergonomics works. The National Academy of Sciences has said so, hundreds of successful businesses have said so, and the American public has said so.

If there are problems with the existing ergonomics standard, then the appropriate way to address them is through rulemaking. Passage of a CRA resolution not only dooms the existing standard, but delays for years and perhaps indefinitely the development of any general ergonomics standard. This is not just bad for workers, it is bad for business, and it is bad government.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this resolution.

REPEAL OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
13166

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 2000, former President Clinton signed Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency."

When signing Executive Order 13166, former President Clinton cited concerns that "language barriers are preventing the federal government and recipients of federal financial assistance from effectively serving a large

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

number of people in this country." His main concern was that those who do not speak English are not able to apply for and receive federal assistance.

Mr. Speaker, Executive Order 13166 requires all federal agencies to examine the services they provide, as well as identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency (LEP). The Executive Order requires federal agencies to develop and implement a system to provide those services in any language that LEP individuals may speak.

Mr. Speaker, we are already beginning to witness the potential costs associated with the implementation of Executive Order 13166. On January 10, 2001, the Department of Justice released a plan to implement Executive Order 13166. This Departmental plan not only creates new services that the federal government must provide, but the plan also imposes a remarkable number of new and costly requirements on every federal agency.

In addition, the Department of Justice has announced plans to develop translations of documents into 30 languages. Now, the Department of Transportation believes that traffic signs in English are problematic. Mr. Speaker, we must stop this tremendous cost burden on the United States taxpayer.

Today, I join several colleagues in introducing legislation to rescind Executive Order 13166. Rescinding this burdensome executive order will not only alleviate a costly mandate on federal agencies, but also protect our great nation from further language barriers.

Implementing Executive Order 13166 will only reinforce language barriers in the United States. Rather than discourage people from learning English and enjoying the benefits associated with English proficiency, the United States should encourage all individuals united by one government to join in a single language. Executive Order 13166 does not encourage those seeking benefits from developing English proficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the repeal of Executive Order 13166.

RECIPIENT OF THE DAILY POINTS
OF LIGHT AWARDS, NETTIE REYNOLDS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this moment to recognize Nettie Reynolds of Gypsum, Colorado, The Points of Light Foundation recipient of The Daily Points of Light Award. The Daily Points of Light Award honors an individual or organization that makes a positive and lasting difference in the lives of others. The award is a fitting tribute to a woman who has given of herself immeasurably during the course of her distinguished life.

For more than 30 years, Nettie Reynolds has volunteered to serve her community. She first served her community as a teen member of the Civil Defense League. Then, in 1969, she organized the town of Gypsum's Ladies' Volunteer Fire Department, where she held

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the position of Fire Chief until she retired in 1997. She also managed and ran emergency medical calls with the Western Eagle County Ambulance District for many years. In addition, Nettie has been active in health care organizations and various other emergency medical service agencies. And in her "spare time" Nettie still finds time to visit with seniors and disabled citizens, giving them affection and making them feel loved.

Mr. Speaker, Nettie Reynolds is a role model that people of all ages can and should look up to. It is obvious why Nettie Reynolds was chosen as The Points of Light Award recipient, I think that we all owe her a debt of gratitude for her service and dedication to the community.

Nettie, your community, state and nation are proud of you and grateful for your service.

RECOGNIZING INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S DAY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to introduce a resolution recognizing and supporting the goals of International Women's Day. Women in the United States organized the first Women's Day in 1908 and helped inspire the International movement. International Women's Day celebrated on March 8th, began as a movement for voting rights and labor rights. Over the years, it has grown, and today, it is seen as a day for asserting women's political, economic, and social rights, for reviewing the progress that women have made, as a day for celebration, and as a day for demonstration.

In the early 1900's, the solidarity of women working on suffrage and improved labor conditions led to the formation of the first women's labor union, the Women's Trade Union League. Almost a century later, we have much to celebrate, yet we also have much work left to do to advance the status of women worldwide.

Women all over the world are contributing to the growth of economies, participating in the world of diplomacy and politics, and improving the quality of lives of their families, communities, and nations. And we should honor the women who have led us this far. Women like, Jane Addams, Coretta Scott King, Gloria Anzaldua, Maya Lin, Aung San Suu Kyi from Burma (now Myanmar), the Mirabel sisters from the Dominican Republic, Shabana Azmi from India, Rigoberta Menchu from Guatemala, Eleanor Roosevelt, Oprah Winfrey, Eve Ensler, Dorothy Cotton, Wangari Maathai from Kenya, and Fatou Sow from Senegal. Women around the globe, from the Americas, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, South Asia, and Europe have all contributed enormously to the struggle for gender equality and the advancement of women.

We must continue the struggle. While the right to vote has been won here in the United States, there still remain women in many countries fighting for their voices to be heard and for representation in their political process. Furthermore, women still earn less, own